

# WHICH POWER IS NEXT?

**TURKEY HAS FULLY APPEARED THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.**

Ready for Some Other Nation to Collect Claims Under Threats—General Claims Under Threats—General Claims Under Threats.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—The French ambassador, received a satisfactory communication from the Porte regarding the remainder of the French demands. The conflict between France and Turkey may, therefore, be regarded as ended.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Admiral Caillaud has telegraphed particulars of the seizure of customs at the principal port of the island of Mytilene. He says that in consequence of the sympathetic welcome extended to his squadron he landed only a single company of marines, who were received with marked confidence by all the inhabitants.

Telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Mytilene is now restored. The latest dispatch from M. Bapst, counselor of the French legation at Constantinople, notifies the French government that the Porte has handed him the drafts on the customs of the entire Loraudo claim and payable monthly from Feb. 1, 1902, to May 1, 1902.

The foreign minister, M. De Cassas, has not yet received the announcement that the Sultan has signed the trade executive decree. He says that in consequence of the sympathetic welcome extended to his squadron he landed only a single company of marines, who were received with marked confidence by all the inhabitants.

**THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.**

M. De Witte congratulated by the Car on its Completion.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—Replying to a congratulatory telegram from the finance minister, M. De Witte, announcing the completion of the Siberian Railroad, the Car telegraphed as follows: "I thank you sincerely for your joyful communication. I congratulate you on the completion, within so short a time, and amid incredible difficulties, one of the most difficult railroad undertakings in the world."

M. De Witte's telegram recalled the fact that the Car turned the first sod for the railroad to Vladivostok May 19, 1891, and that on the anniversary of his accession the line was completed. The minister added: "The laying of rails a distance of 2,400 verst, from Transbaikalia territory to Vladivostok and Port Arthur, our enterprise in Manchuria, has been accomplished not entirely, concluded. Temporary traffic is now possible along the whole system, and we hope that within a short time it will be opened to permanent, regular traffic."

**SECOND MARRIAGE NOT VALID.**

California Divorce Decree Ignored by an English Judge.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A case involving the question of the validity of an American divorce under the English law has just been heard before Sir Francis Jeune, in the Divorce Court, says the Herald's London representative. It was the case of Robinson vs. Robinson. Petition was made by Ethel Gertrude Robinson, otherwise Strickland, that her marriage with Edward Ernest Robinson should be declared invalid. Attorney W. F. Barnard said the petitioner went through the form of marriage with the respondent on May 2, 1893, in Christ Church, Westminster. Jeune, however, held that the marriage was not valid, and that the petitioner was free to marry again.

**THE BEAVER IN WINTER.**

His Curious Method of Using the Same Air Over Again.

ROD AND GUN.

The beaver is really a sort of portable pulpit, grinding up most any kind of wood that comes his way. I once measured a white birch tree, twenty-two inches through, cut down by a beaver. A single beaver, generally, if not always, annihilates the tree, and when it comes down the whole family fall to and have a regular frolic with the bark and branches. A big beaver will bring down a fair-sized sapling—say three inches through—in about two minutes, and a large tree in about an hour.

One of the queerest facts about the beaver is the rapidity with which his long, chisel-shaped teeth recover from an injury. I have known beavers to break their teeth in biting a trap, and when I caught them again, ten days afterward, you couldn't see a sign of the break—the teeth had grown up to their former perfection in the short period.

As compared with the otter or mink the beaver is a very slow swimmer. His front legs hang by his sides, and he uses only his webbed hind feet for purposes of swimming. It is easy to capture one in a canoe if you can find him in shoal water. He is a most determined fighter, but clumsy and easy to handle. If he could get hold of you with his teeth he would almost take a leg off, so you want to watch him sharply.

The place to grab him is by the tail. Four men of my acquaintance were out on water for a long time, and one of them caught a beaver. The beaver came under the surface of the ice and expel his breath, so that it will form a wide flat, and the beaver will come up and breathe. The beaver breathes it again. This operation he repeats every time he comes up.

It almost takes a burglar-proof safe to hold a beaver. I once caught one and caught an old one and two kittens up the north branch of the St. Lawrence, put them in a box, and carried them down to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. That night she gnawed a hole through the barrel and cleared out the beaver. The beaver was so young that I had no way of feeding them, so I released them in the hope that the mother beaver would care for them. I caught a big male beaver. I made a large log pen for him of dry spruce, but the second night he cut log and disappeared.

Beavers when alarmed generally make up steam, so I went to the brook where a beaver lived and stayed. I went up to a little way, and I hadn't gone more than ten rods before I came across a beaver. He was on a stick he had been having a lunch on a stick he had been playing with. When he caught sight of me out of the side of his eye.

He shot him up by the tail, brought him back, put him in the pen, and he was with plenty of fresh poplar, and he seemed to be very comfortable. He never gave me any more trouble. I brought him out to Stanley, where he lived a long time. Turned him out to the water, and he was gone. He did that only once, for the beaver will cut log and disappear quicker than a cat would catch a mouse.

**Survivor of the "Old Guard."**

The sole surviving officer of the Old Guard of the first Napoleon is said to be living at Warsaw in poverty. He is a man named Marlewick and is now 107 years old. He receives a small pension from the Russian government, but is entitled to an allowance from the third republic. He has been a soldier since the age of fifteen, when he was a lad of nineteen. The last case of the disease, which was placed in Hospital No. 1, and the period of incubation expired yesterday.

The Cunard steamer Campania, from New York, Nov. 2, for Liverpool, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday, was delayed twenty-four hours by a terrific gale. The weather was so violent that the steamer only logged 240 miles Nov. 9.

King Edward spent his birthday at Sandringham, with the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the royal family. There was no official observance of the day, with the exception of the custom of salutes at Windsor and at the naval and military headquarters and the ringing of church bells.

The attitude of the French miners of the department of Pash de Calais is again becoming threatening, and precautionary measures are being prepared. Numerous strikes at Douze yesterday morning, when a number of the miners were striking for the strike. Agitators are busy among the men.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the New York Herald, the situation in the press Augusta Victoria is more serious, and it is now announced that as soon as she is sufficiently rested to bear the journey, she will start for the south to try the effects of a milder climate. It is quite possible that she will go to the Adriatic, where she will be in the front rank of bathing and sunbathing. The New York Herald says that a report of the New York Herald, with a view to encourage these decidedly novel forms of sport, the authorities that next season at Tronville races for airships and submarine boats will be held.

# SCENES IN THE YAMEN

**WHERE THE BODY OF VICEROY LI HUNG CHANG IS LYING.**

Foreign Ministers Bow Before the Casket—Li's Two Sons in Attendance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The foreign ministers this afternoon went in a body, wearing plain mourning, to the late Li Hung Chang's yamen and presented their condolences, according to Chinese custom. Chinese soldiers lined the streets near the yamen, and the great crowd, which gathered in the yamen, was composed of men perfectly orderly. All the city officials received the ministers in the outer court, temporarily roofed. It rested on an altar behind a screen and had over it a royal pall, conferred by the Emperor's command, an honor heretofore bestowed only on members of the imperial family. Many Buddhist priests were in attendance. There were rows of tables bearing offerings of food, amounting to several tons, and piles of paper money. Candles and incense were burned about the coffin.

Li Hung Chang's two sons stood near the casket, attired in sackcloth. Before the casket was a casket containing the Chinese calligraphy of the Emperor. The ministers, however, stepped forward, singly, and bowed low. The dean of the diplomatic corps read an address of sympathy, to which the oldest son of the deceased statesman replied in Chinese, the youngest son interpreting his words into English. The dean then read an address of condolence in Chinese. Hundreds of officials were present in the robes of official. Mounted retainers are arriving from all parts of the province.

**Wu Officially Notified.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Minister Wu Tingfang has received from Peking official notification of the death of Li Hung Chang. It is said at the Chinese legation that Minister Wu has not been informed of his reported relief as Chinese minister at Washington. As already stated, the minister would not be surprised at such news. He has been minister since August 1897, and undoubtedly would welcome a chance to return to his native land, although it is equally true that he would want to remain there permanently. The minister states that he has no idea what the case will be as regards his return. He is recalled from Washington. It was said a short time ago that an important post in the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture awaited him, but now all the posts in that branch of the government have been filled. It is felt here that the minister's return to China would be beneficial to the Chinese foreign policy.

**Surrender of Tungs.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—An official dispatch from Chabaroff says that seven Tungs leaders and 3,000 men have surrendered. Of these 1,200 have been enrolled as Chinese police and the rest have been dismissed. "Throughout northern Manchuria," continues the dispatch, "things are quiet. The further north, the more peaceful the situation. The Russian troops being employed in the Tungs have been ordered to return to their posts, and the Russian assistance is asked for."

**HISTORY OF HIGH HATS.**

Curious Headgear Worn by Celebrities in Old England.

LONDON Hatters' Gazette.

Ever since a certain John Hetherington, on Jan. 15, 1775, appeared in the Strand wearing a high hat, the fashion of the period, upon his head "what he called a silk hat, a tall structure having a shiny luster and calculated to frighten timid people," the top hat which, to quote the "Hatter," of the same date, was "designed to work a revolution in headgear," has been the headgear of the mighty, and the headgear of the lowly. The hat, as a reformer and financier, and some others, a mighty headgear. Joseph Hume, says the Globe, in one of his chatty Turnovers, who, when member of Parliament for Middlesex, proposed in 1834 a fixed duty on imported corn, apparently had the largest head of any man famous in English history. Judge, from some interesting statistics respecting the headpieces of celebrities which were forwarded, together with a traveling cap, by an admirer to Mr. Gladstone in 1897. His size of hats, indeed, was 8 1/2, or half a size larger than that of Dr. Thomson, who succeeded Archbishop Longley at York, and of the Duke of Devonshire, who was elected to try on. Following Daniel O'Connell in the size of headgear comes Dr. Thomas Chalmers, the minister of the Free Church of Scotland, who wore a hat of the size of 9 1/2. The Duke of Devonshire, in sporting parlance, in front of Mr. Gladstone, wore a hat of the size of 9 1/2. Mr. Gladstone, whose head was never graced by a tall silk hat, for the poet died exactly six months before the day of the stirring event that marked the occasion of the birth of the tall hat.

**THE YOUNG KING OF SPAIN.**

Well Equipped Mentally, but Physically Delicate.

LONDON Mail.

Alfonso XIII is at first sight a delicate lad—thin, pale and of nervous appearance. So he has inherited the constitutional infirmity of his father, the king, whose appearance is something he shares in common with all the men of the house of Hapsburg. During the maneuvers held at Carabanchel in May the young king remained seven hours in the saddle without exhibiting any symptoms of fatigue, and he has been seen to ride for hours on horseback. He is a very brave and energetic young man. When the day's work was over he was as animated as he was at the beginning. This is excellent news for Spain as he is called upon to undertake a task as onerous as that of Spanish rule, the question of the future of the Pyrenees and the future of the kingdom of the Basque. A strong, healthy king can give the land the period of repose that will enable it to develop its resources and to occupy a position of tranquility in the future. A weak king would be a disaster to the country.

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**SHY ON SIGNALS.**

Why the Colonel Did Not Like a Fire-works Exhibition.

Detroit Free Press.

A group of Confederate officers were seen together the other night in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New York, and they were talking away as lively as a party of schoolboys about the days when they wore the gray. One of them, who had worn his uniform of the Confederate army, was talking of the colonel had related several interesting stories which the newspaper man, lurking near, failed to catch, but not once had he spoken of himself, but one of the party remarked:

"The colonel knows all about the jokes on the other fellows, but as a few chips say as how he be the worst signal at Fort Hudson, and I shall give you the story."

The colonel looked nervous, but the speaker went on:

"The colonel was a lieutenant then, and an officer in a light battery that was stationed at an advance post at the Confederate line, and was very close to the Union line."

"The Union troops had been directed at night by signals sent up from various points around Fort Hudson, and always some hard scrap followed these signals."

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